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MIDNIGHT.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

DECISION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI.

The Board of Education Restrained from Forbidding the Reading of the Scriptures.

A DISSENTING OPINION.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 15.—The decision of the case of J. D Munn *et al.* vs. the Board of Education, was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day. Each of the three Judges prepared an opinion, the reading of which occupied more than three hours. The Court room was filled with listeners.

The plaintiffs applied for an injunction to restrain the operation of resolutions passed by the Board of Education prohibiting the reading of the Bible in public schools.

Judge Hagans delivered his opinion first. The following is a synopsis:

The argument at the trial of the case took a very wide range and embraced topics then supposed to bear upon the questions at issue. The counsel confused the difference between sects and sectarianism on the one hand, and Christians and Christianity on the other. The plaintiffs discussed the first and the defendants the second, but not with any idea of abandoning either of them.

The first question that presents itself, is whether the Court has power to hear the case and grant the relief demanded by the equitable interference of the Court? That depends on the proposition. That is, within the simple principle of equitable jurisprudence in this class of cases. It must be shown that the action of the Board was either done in the absence of authority, or if they had authority, that it was abused, and is therefore unlawful and void. It was objected to the power of the Court, that under the code an injunction is a command to refrain from a particular act, and that when the resolutions were passed the old rules of the Board were repealed and the new ones promulgated, and that therefore we must either make new rules or restore the old ones, which would be rather the office of a mandamus. But the pleadings demand no affirmative relief, nor is this a case for a mandatory injunction. So that the Court holds that if the case is within any principle of equitable jurisprudence, they have the power to grant the relief, and the defendants were subject to its exercise.

Had the Board power to pass the resolutions complained of? Is its action prohibited, or has its power been abused? These are vital inquiries. The defendants cited Bloom vs. Richards, (Second Ohio State, 387,) and McGlenchi vs. Wasson, (Fourth Ohio State, 571,) in which the Supreme Court held that neither Christianity nor any other system of religion was part of the law of Ohio. Besides the objection that this was *obiter dicta*, and that the Court overlooked the intimations in previous cases, it is sufficient to say that if the pleadings were being framed with a view to mandatory relief, these two cases have no application.

The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the Constitution of 1851. The seventh section of the Bill of Rights provides that

"Religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship and to encourage schools and the means of instruction."

The Legislature has no where defined the purpose of common schools, nes no prescribed the text books, nor anything relative to the administration of the system. It is claimed that whatever the Board may choose to omit in reference to conducting the exercises of the schools and the course of study has been left to their discretion, though it might be constitutional for the Legislature to make the requirements of the old rule, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon them. It being left to the discretion of the Board, therefore, to grant the relief would be to usurp the functions of the School Board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the periodical elections of school trustees. But the Legislature has passed special laws, and the propositions assume that the Board may do what the Legislature cannot do. We are remitted to the Constitution, for neither the Legislature nor the Board can determine this question.

A wide difference existed between counsel as to the meaning of the resolutions. But the resolves themselves were a prohibition of religious instruction. In considering the case it does not matter whether the Board had ever before provided for any religious instruction or not, and we cannot in this case try the vitality of the old rule. A great part of the argument relates to the truth or falsity of the Christian religion and the authority of the Holy Scriptures, and has no force. Nor can these questions be authoritatively decided in a court of justice. The Constitution of Ohio provides for ample protection to those who believe in Almighty God, and to those who do not, with freedom of conscience to all. We have no religious establishment. These provisions are for the security of the individual.

The Constitution provides two means for the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge. First, The worship of every religious denomination is protected, and this furnishes a clew to the religion and morality of the Constitution. And it is true that in the pulpits and on the platforms of all sects every question of religion, morals, science, literature, art, politics and what not have been freely discussed, and rightly, and thus these instrumentalities have subserved the purposes of the government and conservators of the public morals and agents for the diffusion of knowledge. Our statute books have on them legislation for the protection of religious denominations in pursuance of that requirement of the Constitution. Second, The Constitution encourages schools and the means of instruction, and provides for a thorough system of common schools.

It is objected that natural religion is enough for the purposes of the State, and that jealousies and violations of conscience, for which the Constitution provides no ample protection, will follow the introduction of religious instruction into the schools. Considering these objections in order, we have the following propositions:

First. These provisions of the Constitution tend to the homogenity of the populations and contain the true philosophy of government.

Second. The State is necessary to society and originates in God. They are therefore inseparable. The State needs the bonds and sanction of religious teaching, but not being more.

Third. This appears from the legislation for the protection of religious worship, of which every denomination cannot be deprived. In so far as all are taxed to enforce this protection, as well as the burdens of taxation increased by the exemption of church property from taxation, in so far all support places and forms of worship against their consent.

Fourth. The State uses both sects and schools as instrumentalities to secure its ends.

Fifth. It is the political value of religion, morality and knowledge which the State proposes to secure, and it is only on this ground that taxation for the protection of religious worship and encouragement of instruction is justified. Donoment vs. Richards (28 Maine, 379) was a case in which it was held that the laws were unconstitutional because they violate conscience.

Sixth. Section two, article six, of the Constitution simply provides that no sect or sects shall by law control any part of the school fund, and it is not claimed that in that sense such a result would follow by any decision of this case.

Seventh. Bloom vs. Richards, and McGeechi vs. Wasson have no application to this case.

Eighth. We have nothing to do with the consequences of the proper construction of the law. The consequences must be subordinated to the public good, just as we surrender other natural rights for the same end. *Salus populi suprema lex*, is the maxim.

Ninth. We are not to determine the religion, morality and knowledge intended by the Constitution.

Tenth. If we worship science or art, or collective wisdom, etc., in any sense, and make that worship a manifestation of our religious convictions, these resolutions would prohibit instruction therein.

Eleventh. The pupils of the high schools read the Holy Bible with appropriate singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint; nor yet by children without parents; nor yet by those who are worse than orphaned.

Our common schools cannot be secularized, though it is a question whether it would not be better that they should be. But in view of the Constitution, the resolutions are void.

In other views of the resolutions it may be said that Christianity is the prevailing religion in the State, not of the State. The moral sense of the people is controlled by it, and whatever is opposed undermines the moral support of the laws and corrupts the community. It is not claimed that the Bible does not teach all the virtues and the graces that adorn private and public life. Finally, a thoughtful survey of our individual weaknesses and imperfection will certainly teach us to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and charity, and we shall the better labor for the elevation of our race and the spread of truth and civilization on the earth. The injunction must be made perpetual.

Judge Storer began by a brief statement of the case, making prominent the fact that the practice of reading the Bible in schools began in this city fifty years ago, and had continued ever since; but no provision had been made in this time to excuse from that exercise any pupil whose parent or guardian desired it. To this rule no exception was taken until in 1869, when the School Board passed these resolutions. Defendants justify the action of the School Board on the ground that many taxpayers are not believers in the Bible, that the members of the Catholic Church do not believe King James' version is correct and complete, and that others are by belief precluded by conscience from attending schools.

We will dismiss all reference to past history and all discussion of the authenticity and authority of the scriptures. Nothing is gained by the assertion that the Bible is not the revealed will of God. This is the same weapon that is always used by the disciples of unbelief. We believe the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. We dismiss also the references to persecution by Christians. There never can be any just denial of the truth by showing the inconsistency of those who profess to know and teach it.

Separated from all irrelevant matter, the propositions are: Has the defendants, in the exercise of their discretion, the legal right to declare the Bible should not be read in the schools; and if no such power existed, may this Court restrain the Board. The provision of the Constitution recognizes the existence of a Supreme Being; but gives no preference to sects. The protection it gives to religious worship we may well conclude is not intended to supply to those who, like the Athenians, worship the unknown God. It is the Christian religion that is recognized by the Constitution, and the Legislature has sustained this view by exempting the family Bible from execution, by providing each apprentice shall be provided with one, that a Bible shall be in the hands of every inmate of the benevolent and reformatory institutions. All this is at the public expense; and it is now claimed that the Bible cannot be read in the common schools. Nay, more. Our halls of legislation and our courts of justice are supplied with copies of the Bible. It is only from the common schools that it is sought to be expelled, thus making them the only exception to the general recognition of the Bible as the exponent of morality and religion. The lowest view we can take of the religion contemplated and recognized by the Constitution is that which acknowledges a Supreme Being: not a creature of the imagination, but revealed in our consciousness and the worship of nature. If this be true, unless that the revealed religion of the Bible is that which is meant by the Constitution and has been recognized by the legislation of the General Assembly. On no other ground can blasphemy be made criminal.

The defendants claim that the instruction referred to in the bill of rights means the cultivation of the sense of right and wrong, and that the only religion meant by that instrument is that written in human nature. This would be a proposition new and hard to sustain on any other ground than that which justifies the Juggernaut, the sacrifice of the Hindoo widow, or the cannibalism of the South Sea Islands. Without the teachings of the Bible we have no unvarying code of morals or of human duty.

But the defendants say the natural conscience is left to be the only guide in the process? What high and holy motive is presented to the pupil who is deprived of the teachings of the Bible? By this rule there would be no standard and every man would be a law unto himself. The strife of opinion would be uncontrolled and the moral power of the community would be dependent on individual caprice.

We do not admit that the Bible leads to sectarianism. This is the work of man, not of God. The Scriptures teach that we are all of one origin; but the human lesson is different. We learn from the Bible to forgive injuries; but not so in the profoundest systems of human philosophy. A volume that teaches immortality cannot teach exclusiveness. The Bible has suffered from its friends. If it had been left free from the glosses of men, it would now be profitable for doctrine, in its purity, without note or comment. The comments of men lead to sectarianism, not the Bible itself.

The claim that the conscience of the Catholic and the Jew is violated is not to be considered, because there is no compulsion in either case. The rules are modified so as not to afflict the conscience of either of these classes. In one of the districts the Douay version is read instead of King James' version.

There did appear to be an injustice in the matter of taxation, but the mode of taxation cannot affect the right of giving religious instruction. The Bible must be read because the taxes are not equitably assessed or distributed. The reading of the Bible is not an act of worship. The lessons chosen are naturally those tending to elevate the mind and soften the heart. Its object is to calm the mind and give wholesome lessons in moral rectitude. If no religious test is required, no act of worship, no sectarianism, we cannot see how the defendants can exclude this exercise.

It is not claimed that they have any need of revelation, and we are led to believe they have acted hastily. The Bible was valuable as a literary or historical work. There was no censorship over the classes. The crusade was against the Bible only, against the book recognized by every civilized nation as sacred, and that holds the pre-eminent title of the book. If it is excluded, many others must follow, on the ground that they offend conscience.

These resolutions are a sweeping edict, and not only without hope, but without God; not even natural religion may be taught. If a pupil asks about his origin, he may be referred to Darwin, but not to Genesis. If one asks why the Sabbath is observed, the teacher must ask permission of the Board of Education before the question can be answered.

On the whole case we conclude we have complete jurisdiction; that the case presents equitable grounds for our interference; that the powers of the defendants have been transcended; that their action is *ultra vires* and void, and the injunction must be made perpetual.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Judge Taft followed with a dissenting opinion, treating separately the two resolutions passed by the School Board, the first of which enacts a new rule prohibiting all religious instruction, and the second, repealing an old rule, does away with the reading of the Bible with appropriate singing as an opening exercise. This resolution interpreted by declaring it to be the object thereof "to allow the children of parents of all sects and opinions in matters of faith and worship to enjoy alike the benefit of the common school fund." There is no reason to suppose that the Board had any other object in view. The great diversity in religious faith in the community seemed to them to require that the instruction in the common schools, which are supported by general taxation, be confined to secular knowledge, moral and intellectual culture, in order to carry out the spirit and language of the Constitution, which guarantees religious liberty and equality to all and prohibits the application of the school fund to sectarian uses. The Board, meaning to exclude formal and special religious instruction, did not use the term "sectarian," for fear that dispute might arise as to the precise meaning thereof. The resolutions cannot be construed as meaning to prevent the incorporation of extracts from the Bible into books for instruction in reading, nor does the presence of such extracts make said books religious, any more than the extracts from ancient authors make them pagan.

There is no evidence of any official oppression or abuse on the part of the Board, no disregard of individual rights, or of sacred things, to justify interference from the Court, if it has acted within its legal power. That the Board has so acted is evident from the fact, first, that while the Constitution, holding religion, morality and knowledge to be essential to good government, devolves the duty of passing suitable laws to encourage schools and the means of instruction upon the General Assembly, it neither prescribes the kind of instruction, nor that religious instruction shall be given in all the schools encouraged, or in any of them, but leaves the whole matter to the discretion of the Legislature. And, second, from the fact that the Legislature in the exercise of its unlimited discretion, in passing the law establishing the common schools, does not prescribe the kind of instruction to be given in them, but leaves the whole matter for the Board of Education, and so far from associating the idea of special religious instruction with them, expressly prohibited any sect or sects from having any control of the school fund. But the Bill of Rights, in asserting "religion," together with "morality and knowledge," to be essential to good government, evidently means religion in the broad sense of reverence and love towards God and charity toward men. As a means of encouraging the cultivation of this sentiment, it directs the General Assembly to pass suitable laws, both to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship and so encourage the schools and the means of instruction. But it does not appear that either the framers of the Constitution, or the Legislature, acting under it, and in pursuance of it, were of the opinion that special religious instruction in the schools was necessary to secure religion, as there is nothing to show that they held instruction in secular knowledge to be godless or conducive to irreligion and immorality. They may be presumed to have regarded all sects and denominations as believing

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119¼@120.

THE nominations of Justices STRONG and BRADLEY, for the Supreme Bench, have been reported upon favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee. The first is certain to be confirmed, and the chances favor the other.

E SCHOEPPE CASE has finally left the ts, his application for a review of vidence and for a new trial having refused by the full Court at Philadelphia. The prisoner now stands for execution when ordered by the Governor.

GEORGIA elected her new Senators yesterday. The names have not reached us at this writing, but we presume that Foster Blodgett is one of the chosen. And the other would be like him, a pronounced, thorough-going, radical Republican.

THE Cincinnati School Board, some months since, ordered the exclusion of Bible reading and all religious instruction from the public schools. The Superior Court of the city has now perpetually enjoined the board against any action in pursuance of this order.

IN Monday's Philadelphia *Press* we find the following neat and fitting compliment paid to a most worthy and accomplished gentleman:

Colonel I. Edwards Clarke, who for a year past has conducted with brilliant success the Yonkers (N. Y.) *Statesman*, has just retired from its management. Under his editorial control this paper came rapidly to the front rank of country journals, and attained a reputation which it can not likely improve on. Colonel Clarke's name is now mentioned, with what accuracy we do not know, with an editorial chair on one or two of the leading eastern papers. Certain it is that any journal will be fortunate which secures the services of his polished and scholarly pen.

BY REFERENCE to Pittsburgh Council proceedings of yesterday's meeting it will be observed that the city is at last to to enjoy the benefits of a Paid Fire Department. The action of our municipal assembly was wise and timely. Since the active agitation of the question the volunteer system has grown disorganized, and despite the exertions of a few trusty firemen, who, with an old-time enthusiasm, cling tenaciously to the machines and respond to all calls for active service, the fire department was well nigh disbanded and useless. The approval of the act, which will undoubtedly be passed by the Legislature, is a progressive step in the right direction, and we hope ere three more months pass away, to have such a fire department as will reflect credit to the city and afford the amplest protection to endangered property.

OVER THE BORDER.

Our readers have observed the proposition, which was made in the Legislature on the 14th, to tax the State with the payment of the rebel raid claims from the border counties. It is proposed by the present bill to take $800,000 in cash from the Treasury this year, with $600,000 the next and each following year until, aided further by the proceeds of a new loan of $750,000, these claims shall all be paid in full. Of course, this allowance from the State Treasury would swallow up the unexpended balance therein. It must be presumed that it is a device of some of our virtuous legislators to put that temptation out of sight altogether,—by absorbing it themselves!

This two million raid upon the Treasury was "set up" to go through the House on the 14th. But a screw got loose and the requisite two-thirds vote came up missing. The canal-thieves had not been "seen" in the right way, and they all voted against the borderers. This will be better arranged the next time. It would be too much to hope, that one of these swindles should kill the other. The friends of both will coalesce and go through together. In this, we must credit the borderers with shrewdness. They will get all the cash, while to the canal ring will be left nothing but the bonds in the sinking-fund—which they may never lay hands upon. The mudlarks of this ring would do far better to hesitate, before surrendering the more available funds to their rivals in thievery.

—And so the money goes, of which the old Commonwealth is to be robbed!

As usual, the most corrupt agencies are actively at work. We hear of a member who was offered $1,000 the other day to vote for this raid from the border! But then, that is nothing new!

WHY?

The Pennsylvania Legislature has been sitting since the 4th of January. It is now in the seventh week of its session. The Constitution requires that "each House shall keep a journal of its *proceedings*, and *publish them weekly*." We presume that the required journals have been kept, but no such publication has been yet made. Six times in succession, the week has closed without the performance of this Constitutional obligation. Why has it been thus persistently disregarded? Will not the "proceedings" bear the light of public scrutiny? Or, are members simply indifferent to a clear Constitutional command? Half the session has now gone by, with that duty ignored; it begins to be understood that the same secrecy will be maintained to the close. And why?

It is the "proceedings," which alone have any public importance; no one cares for the speeches, which are usually either mere windy flummery, or wrangling, personal incriminations. We want the motions, the reports, the votes; what members may say never goes into the official journal, and should not appear in the weekly proceedings. It is not what is said, but what is done, that concerns the people. Thus far, everybody is in the dark: if this is to continue throughout the session, the people may well suspect that it is done for a purpose.

The concurrent action of the two Houses is not required. Each body is individually directed to keep its own journal and publish it weekly. As well keep a joint journal as to require a joint publication! The duty is a specific and several one, for either House, no matter what the other may do. Why, then, will not Senators, why will not Representatives, who regard their oath of office, make an earnest effort to bring their respective bodies up to the Constitutional requirement? Give us a journal of your proceedings—none of the old Record with its segas of worthless balderdash, but a faithful account of the proper Legislative business. Either that, or acknowledge at once that you don't intend to let the people know what you are about, and how you are doing it.

THE MORMON SHAME.

The bill offered by Mr. Cullom in the House for the suppression of public immorality in Utah territory, is quite long, having twenty-four sections. A brief synopsis will present such of its especial provisions as relate to Mormon polygamy.

No citizen is competent (sec. 11) as a grand or petit juror, "who believes in, advocates or practices polygamy." In all prosecutions for bigamy or adultery (sec. 12) the lawful wife of the accused shall be a competent witness to prove the first and subsequent marriages, but for no other purpose. A Mormon marriage resting entirely on contract, followed by cohabitation, (sec. 3) no recorded evidence of such a marriage shall be required in these prosecutions, other and *parol* evidence being admisable. Any man living with any woman other than his lawful wife, (sec. 14) in illicit relations, shall be held guilty of concubinage and punished, his alleged concubines being competent witnesses thereto. Sec. 15 suspends the statute of limitations. Sec. 16 repeals so much of a territorial act of 1852 as enacted that "no prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife." Sec. 17 permits the imprisonment of convicts in the custody of the Federal military, if necessary for their safe keeping. Sec. 18 places the Federal troops at the service of the Marshal, when he is resisted in the execution of any judicial order or sentence, or when required for the preservation of the peace. Sec. 20 disfranchises persons "living in or practising bigamy, polygamy or concubinage" and provides for the enforcement of the disqualification. Nor can any person hold office except after taking and subscribing to the following oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; that I am not living in or practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage; and I will not hereafter live in or practice the same. And I further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey all of the laws of the United States, and will not counsel, advise or encourage any person to disobey or violate the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

Sec. 24 restricts the solemnization of marriages to Judges and Magistrates duly qualified, and to priests or clergymen regularly ordained and settled as such, between parties competent for what this law declares to be a civil contract. The prohibited degrees of consanguinity are specified, and parties inter-marrying within them shall be duly punished.

—Certainly, a law of this searching character will not fail to tear up and sweep away the shocking impurities now semi-legalized, by territorial enactments which have been only valid hitherto under the approbation of Congress. The apologist for that abominable feature of Mormonism, who denies the Federal obligation to extirpate it without mercy, must be either ignorant, brutally obtuse to any sense of public or private decency, blinded by partizan prejudice, or himself in some sense an interested party against any maintenance of social morality.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

In the *Railroad Times* of February 12, we find a very interesting letter from WALTER W. EVANS, Esq., to Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Engineer in charge of Mississippi River Surveys and Bridges, in which he discusses the relative merits of the girder and the suspension principle in the construction of bridges of long span.

Mr. Evans first speaks of the relative amount of materials required in the two plans. While the great span of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, of 492 feet, will require 2,123 tons of iron and steel, the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara, which is 821 feet 4 inches long, has in it but 400 tons of iron and 600 of wood. He ought, however, to have stated that the St. Louis bridge is to have not only a double track railway, but an ordinary roadway of equal width below.

"I see no good reason," says Mr. Evans, "why railway bridges of 1000, or 1500, or even 3000 feet span, should not be built when occasion and circumstances call for them." He then quotes from a pamphlet written by Mr. Peter W. Barlow, an eminent engineer of England, on the Niagara Suspension bridge, which he came over expressly to see. Mr. Barlow is a well known writer on the strength of materials. He says: "The suspension principle, if correctly carried out, is the safest, as well as greatly the most economical application of iron to railway structures." And again: "The durability of the Niagara bridge cables will not be less than the masonry of which the towers are built." That will do, for there is no more solid masonry on the continent.

Mr. Barlow, before he saw that bridge, was one of many English engineers who "could not believe in it," as Mr. Evans expresses it; but on page 30 of his pamphlet he says:

"The Niagara Bridge is the safest and most durable railway bridge of large span that has been constructed; had wrought iron been used for trussing, the total weight would not have exceeded 800 tons, the deflection of the wave reduced to 2 inches, and the strain on the cables to ⅓ of their ultimate strength. It is clear, therefore, that 820 feet is not the limit of the opening that can be crossed by this principle, but that spans as high as 3,000 or 5,000 feet can be carried out for railways without exceeding the safe limit of strain on the wire cables, and at a cost which would render remunerative connections and communications, which are now considered impracticable."

Since his return Mr. Barlow has estimated the dimensions, strength and cost of a suspension bridge of three thousand feet span, which he proposes to build between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The Niagara bridge hangs on iron wires; but since its erection the minds of engineers and other scientific men have been turned very much to the superior tensile strength of steel. Mr. Evans, in his letter, goes into a simple calculation which in brief is this: He supposes steel wire to have a tensile strength of 150,000 pounds to the square inch; and, as 4 inches in length of a mass of that size will weigh one pound, it follows that 150,000 pounds would make a cable of the size supposed 50,000 feet long, and that if it were suspended by something 50,000 feet above the surface of the earth (about 9½ miles,) it would bear its own weight. "Or (says he) suppose we take 3,000 feet of this one inch square solid cable of steel wire and hang it on a hook 3,000 feet above the earth—what will it hold? Why, it will hold itself, which weighs 9,000 pounds, and a ball of 141,000 pounds, which is the balance of the 150,000." He says "this is not a very scientific way of writing, but it is one that everybody can understand," and certainly it is a very striking way of putting it.

The ultimate strength of either iron or steel wire cables has never been practically reached in the erection of bridges; and of course no sensible engineer would think of going anything near to the utmost limit of their tensile strength; but if one square inch would sustain itself from a point 3000 feet high, and more than 140,000 pounds besides, we may safely assume that spans of 3000 feet are not beyond the line of perfect safety. We may take it for granted, however, that henceforth steel will take the place of iron in all spans of great length.

The day will come, sooner or later, when a graceful structure of this kind will span the Monongahela from some point in Pittsburgh, below the present suspension bridge, to the top of Coal Hill—or Mount Washington, as it is now more ambitiously named—having on it a light double track railway, on which cars will ascend and descend every four or five minutes, and a footway on which those who choose can walk up or down the inclined plane. The cars will be operated by stationary power at the top, acting upon an endless wire rope. The length of that span would be from 1700 to 2000 feet. It would be a great matter if that large and beautiful elevation, where no smoke ever annoys, could be reached from the most business part of this city more quickly and more easily than Allegheny City. The thing is quite feasible, and hence we say it will be done sooner or later. The grade would be about ten degrees.

THE DEATH OF WEBSTER.

[From George Ticknor Curtis' Life of Daniel Webster.]

On the morning of Saturday, the 23d, he found himself, so much more feeble than he had been, that he proceeded with great deliberation to arrange everything with Dr. Jeffries for the final hour. They had hitherto exchanged no words that distinctly implied the approach of death. Mr. Webster, however, had been watching his own case with singular power of attention, and had been measuring what remained to him of vital force. He had concluded that to be his last day; and, as there was present no other ear but that of his faithful physician to be pained by the expression of his thought, he said, with an even voice and perfect calmness, "Doctor, you have carried me through the night; I think you will get me through to-day. I shall die to-night." Dr. Jeffries, much moved, said, after a pause, "You are right, sir." Mr. Webster then went on: "I wish you, therefore, to send an express to Boston for some younger person to be with you. I shall die to-night. You are exhausted, and must be relieved. Who shall it be?" Dr. Jeffries suggested Dr. J. Mason Warren. Mr. Webster answered instantly, "Let him be sent for." Dr. Jeffries then left the room to write a note to Dr. Warren, and, on returning, he found that Mr. Webster had given complete directions how the note should be sent, who should be the messenger, what horse should be used, what road taken, and where a fresh horse could be procured; and how the messenger was to do the errand on reaching the city. He seemed to go on as a person who was making preparation for an event that was to happen to some one else; so complete was his control over himself, and his sufficiency for the needs of the occasion, that no one about him felt it to be necessary, in such matters, to do anything but to follow and execute his directions.

SIGNED HIS WILL.

At this time I was shut up in the library, which Mr. Fletcher Webster had closed for my use, while making the formal draught of the will. Dr. Jeffries came to me, said that the will must be executed on that day, and that he would ascertain when Mr. Webster might wish to see me. The bad symptoms increased as the day passed on, but still the mind maintained its supreme serenity. At about 4 o'clock my task was finished, and the will was read by his son. It was then taken to Mrs. Webster, who retired to her own chamber, adjoining Mr. Webster's, where it was read to her by Mr. Paigne. Dr. Jeffries soon afterward came to me, and said that Mr. Webster, for the past two hours, had seemed to be gathering his strength for some final act, and he advised that the will should be executed as soon as possible. It was evening when Mr. Webster sent to me. When I reached his room it seemed doubtful whether he could, for some time, attend to what he wished to do. In a little while, however, he inquired whether the will was ready for his signature, and when informed that it was, he desired that Mrs. Webster might be sent for. He was then in a sitting posture, supported in his bed by pillows. By this time, nearly the whole household was assembled in his room. He asked if Mrs. Webster and his son had seen the will, and if they approved it; both assured him that they fully assented to it. Then he said: "Let me sign it now." I placed it before him, and he affixed his signature to it, strongly and clearly written; and, as he returned the pen to me, he said, looking at me with a peculiar smile, "Thank God for strength to do a sensible act;" and then immediately, and with great solemnity, raising both his hands, he added: "Oh, God! I thank Thee for all Thy mercies."

LAST WORDS ON RELIGION.

He then looked inquiringly around the room, as if to see that all were there whom he wished to address. As he was manifestly about to say something that ought to be preserved, I sat down at a table, in front of which some of the ladies were standing, and on which there happened to be ink and paper, (the pen was still in my hand), and wrote down the words just as they fell from his lips. He spoke in a strong, full voice, that might have been heard over half the house, and with his usual modulation and emphasis, but very slowly, and with an occasional pause. He said:

My general wish on earth has been to do my Maker's will. I thank Him now for all the mercies that surround me. I thank Him for the means He has given me of doing some little good; for my children—those beloved objects, for my nature and associations. I thank Him that I am to die, if I am, under so many circumstances of love and affection. I thank Him for all His cares. No man, who is not a brute, can say that he is not afraid of death. No man can come back from *that* bourne; no man can comprehend the will of the works of God. That there *is* a God, all must acknowledge. I see Him in all these wondrous works, Himself, how wondrous! The great mystery is Jesus Christ—the Gospel. What would be the condition of any of us if we had not the hope of immortality? What ground is there to rest upon but the gospel? There were *hopes* of the immortality of the soul, running down, especially among the Jews. The Jews believed in a spiritual origin of creation. The Romans never reached it; the Greeks never reached it. It is a tradition it that communication was made to the Jews by God Himself, through Moses and the fathers. But there is, even to the Jews, no direct assurance of immortality in Heaven. There is now and then a scattered intimation, as in Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" but a proper consideration of *that* does not refer it to Jesus Christ at all. But there *were* intimations—crespuscular—twilight. But, but, but, thank God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ has brought life and immortality to *light—rescued* it—brought it to *light*. There is an admirable discourse on that subject by Dr. Barrow, preacher to the Inner Temple. I think it is his sixth sermon. Well, I don't feel as if I am to fall off; I may.

He paused for a short time; a drowsiness appeared to come over him, and his eyes were closed. In a moment or two he opened them, and looking eagerly around he asked: "Have I—wife, son, doctor, friends, are you all here?—have I on this occasion said anything unworthy of Daniel Webster?" "No, no, dear sir!" was the response from all. He then began the words of the Lord's prayer; but after the first sentence, feeling faint, he cried out earnestly, "Hold me up; I do not wish to pray with a fainting voice." He was instantly raised a little by a movement of the pillows, and then repeated the whole of the prayer in clear and distinct tones, ending his devotions with these words:

"And now unto God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost be praised forever and forever! Peace on earth and good-will to *men*—*that* is the happiness, the essence *—good will toward men.*"

TAKING LEAVE OF THE FAMILY.

While he had been uttering the little discourse which has now been given, several of the colored servants had gathered at the door of the chamber, to hear the last words of a master who had emancipated more than one of them from slavery, and all of whom loved him with their whole hearts. He did not see them, but he now asked for them:

"Where's Monica and the rest of them? Let me see their faces. Come in here, ye faithful."

Then addressing those who stood by the bedside, he said:

"Remember all, that I remember my three nieces—my brother's two children, my sister's daughter, Mrs. Emily Webster.

At this moment, Mrs. Webster, in a flood of tears, threw her arms around his neck. He soothed her emotion with a tender firmness, saying, "My dear wife, when you and I were married at the Bowling Green, we knew that we must one day part;" and having in some degree calmed her agitation, he desired her to go again to her own room, telling her that he would send for her when it should be necessary to take final leave. He was then assisted to lie down, and an opiate having been administered, he obtained some sleep. Dr. J. Mason Warren had now arrived, and came to the bedside as soon as Mr. Webster was again awake. Mr. Webster turned to him, held out his hand, and answered the questions which he asked, which were few from the fear of disturbing him. It was now about eight o'clock. Dr. Warren observes, in a written account of the case:

Judging simply from the symptoms, I should, in any other case, have said that life could not be prolonged half an hour. His great tenacity of life, and the very gradual modes in which the vital organs gave way, were remarkable—such as I do not remember to have witnessed in any other case. * * * In about half an hour after I entered the room, and after a short interval of rest, he suddenly reached out his hand, and begged me to lift him up in bed, which, with assistance, was at once done; when, without any great effort, a large mass of blood was ejected from his stomach. He almost at once exclaimed, after this, "I feel as if I were going to sink right away; am I dying?" We assured him that he was only faint; and, having placed him back on his pillow, administered a little stimulus, which soon restored the circulation.

After this he desired that his friends, who had left him with the physicians and attendants that he might, if possible, again sleep, should come to him one by one for the last words of leave taking that he wished to say to each; and, one by one, all went successively to receive from him words of affection and consolation, uttered with his accustomed equanimity, and, and with singular appropriateness to each case. This being done, he addressed himself with all the strength of his great faculties, to the effort of obtaining a clear preception of the moment when he should be entering the confines of another world. He seemed to have an intense desire for a consciousness of the act of dying. "From this time," says D. Warner, "he fell into a kind of a doze, arousing occasionally in a state of great exertion, demanding something to relieve him, saying, 'give me *life*, give me *life*—evidently feeling as if he might fall into a state in which he should be unable to realize the passage of life and death. He also asked me once or twice, 'am I alive, or am I dead?' and proposed other questions to the same effect. On one of these occasions, Dr. Jefferies repeated to him the text of Scripture: "Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff comfort me." "Yes," said he "thy rod—thy staff—but the *fact*, the *fact* I want to!" for he was not certain whether the words that had been repeated to him were intended as an intimation that he was already in the dark valley. On another occasion he asked whether it were likely that the vomiting from which he suffered would return before death; and when told that it was improbable, he asked: "Then what shall you do?" On being told that he would be supported by stimulants, and made as easy as possible by opiates, he inquired if the stimulants should not be given then. He was answered that it would not be given immediately, and he replied: "When you give it to me, I shall know that I may drop off at once." Satisfied that he would thus have a final warning of the approach of death, he said: "I will put myself in a position to obtain a little repose:" and repose came.

DEATH.

The whole household were now again in the room calmy awaiting the moment when he would be released from pain. All were quiet and composed save poor old Monica. She, in the ignorance and affection of her nature, for some time moved about incessantly, in much agitation, going frequently to the bedside, looking at her master, holding up her hands, muttering bits of prayer to herself, and taking little notice of the people about her. Once or twice, however, she addressed herself to Dr. Warren, and demanded, "Isn't he going to die?" or, "Why don't he die?" or, "You don't think he'll live to morning:" apparently laboring under the idea that the doctor had an agency in prolonging his sufferings. It was past midnight, when, awakening from one of the slumbers that he had at intervals, he seemed not to know whether he had not already passed from his earthly existence. He made a strong effort to ascertain what the consciousness that he could still perceive, actually was, and then uttered those well known words, "I still live!" as if he had satisfied himself of the fact that he was striving to know. They were his last coherent utterance. A good deal later he said something in which the word "*poverty*" was distinctly heard. A son immediately repeated to him one of the stanzas of Gray's "Elegy." He heard it and smiled. After this, respiration became more difficult, and at length it went on with perceptible intervals. All was now hushed within the chamber; and to us who stood, waiting, there were but three sounds in Nature: the sighing of the autumn wind in the trees, the slow ticking of the clock in the hall below, and the deep breathing of our dying friend. Moments that seemed hours flowed on. Still the measured beat of time fell painfully distinct upon our ears; still the gentle moaning of the wind mingled with the only sound that arose within the room; for there were no sobs of women, no movements of men. So grand, and yet so calm and simple, had been his approach to the moment when we must know he is with us no more, that he had lifted us into a composure, which, but for his great examble, we could not have felt. At twenty-three minutes before 3 o'clock his breathing ceased; the features settled into a superb repose, and Dr. Jeffries, who still held the pulse, after waiting for a few seconds, gently laid down the arm, and, amid a breathless silence, pronounced the single word "Dead." The eyes were then closed, the remains were removed from the position in which death came, and all but those who had been appointed to wait and watch, slowly and mournfully walked away. Thus there passed out of this world the great soul of Daniel Webster; devotedly thankful for the good he had been permitted to do, conscious to the last hour of life in all his rich affections and splendid faculties, fully believing that he was entering another state of existence, and humbly trusting that his aims on earth had been to do the will of Him to whom he felt that all created intelligence and all human power are to render up their account.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strength, purity and medicinal principle properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions to any other preparation extant. This, then, is the reason why, for this reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malarious exhalations which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutionator connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital systems can oppose to deleterious influences depends, as all it, the safety of the health of decades, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be commended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

NOTICES.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER** of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company will be held at SHAFFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the 1st FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN S. HAYS, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9th, 1870. fe9:w3t*

☞ ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

☞ **STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.**

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 426 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ **OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.**—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE 15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary,"

Narrating some experiences of a member of the above named regiment in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Comprising an authentic account of the famous "Mutiny" in the Anderson Cavalry, and of the affairs that led to it.

In one elegant volume, colored cloth, with an original design on the cover.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

J. A. B. WILLIAMS,
Box 2744, Philadelphia
fe11:t93

A SUPERB VOLUME.

Price 50 Cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

90, 92 and 94 Grand Street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED,

CONTAINING

Forty-eight Pictures,

Engraved in the best style, of

The Principal Points of Interest in the Great Metropolis,

Pronounced by the press "the cheapest and most beautiful volume ever published."

PRICE, Paper Covers, 50 Cents; Cloth, $1.

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NEW YORK.

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THE total production of petroleum on this continent in 1869 was 4,717,000 bbls. against 3,965,000 in 1868. Of the former amount, Pennsylvania furnished 421,500 bbls., West Virginia and Ohio 365,000, Canada 210,000, and Kentucky 27,000. The stock or crude, or its equivalent in the United States January 1st, was about 880,000 bbls. less by 200,000 than January 1, 1868. The price of petroleum ruled higher in 1869 than in any previous year. The most notable event in the trade was the discovery of a process of deodorizing and refining Canadian oil, which had previously been almost worthless. The discovery placed about 600,000 bbls. of that oil in the market.

A FEW days since two fellows while inebriated assaulted a gentleman on the highway near Lewistown, Maine, and endeavored to shoot him. The interposition of a fourth person saved his life. Afterward the offenders called upon him to see if they could not prevent a prosecution. He agreed not to prosecute them on condition that they gave a guarantee of $500 each that they would touch not, taste not, handle not, intoxicating drinks for five years. One of them has deposited $500 in the bank, and the other has given a lien on his real estate for that amount. The first violation of the pledge forfeits the violator his $500.

THE President continues firm in his determination not to do anything in the nature of the recognition of Cuba. He puts his whole objections on the grounds of fears of complicating the Alabama claims, and the anticipation that any interference would involve the United States in a war with Spain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Wide Col'd Do. do. $4.00.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,
Extra Quality.

American Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.

Table Linens and Linen Towelings.
Huck Towels and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

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AT HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
fe8

10 BOXES

GENTS PAPER COLLARS

For 60 Cents,

Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality

CASHMERE STOCKINGS,

At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

GENTLEMEN'S

NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers

SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

fe10

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and there fore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVENT'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,

For Spring Trade, just received, which we WILL SELL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TEA SETS, CASTORS,
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES,
CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS,
PICKLE STANDS, GRAVY BOWLS,
SYRUP PITCHERS, SPOON HOLDERS,
SOUP TUREENS, SPOONS, FORKS,
BAKING DISHES, KNIVES, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE,
fe17

SECOND LIST, 1870. APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office:

Pittsburgh.

Andrew Flynn, tavern, 6th ward;
Patrick Brown, tavern, 7th ward;
Patrick Butler, eating house, 14th ward,
E. Hohman, tavern, 12th ward.

Townships.

Erastus Pierce, tavern, Penn;
Joseph Breau, tavern, Shaler.

The Licensee Board will hear the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk,
fe15

100 BARRELS CLEVELAND LIME.
100 bbls Tremont Lime.
200 bbls Eastern White Lime.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Marseilles Bed Quilts.

At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At $2.75 Heavy Bed Quilts.
At $1.00 a pair Real Kid Gloves—a great bargain.
At $2.75 Ladies Embossed Felt Skirts—an extra bargain.
At $15.00, Infants' Robes, worth $20.00.

INFANTS WAISTS,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Loom Edgings and Insertions.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Linen Collars and Cuffs.

New Spring Hats and Bonnets.
New Spring Ribbons and Flowers.
New Spring Shawls.
Paisley Shawls, open centre.
Paisley Shawls, filled centre.
Black Thibet Shawls,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

ja31:t36

BEAVER FALLS

CUTLERY COMPANY,

Are now showing their full assortment of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

In their Retail Department,

No. 70 WOOD STREET.

In connection with their full line of CARVERS, BUTCHERS, BREAD KNIVES, &c., &c., they offer ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY VARIETIES of Table Knives and Forks, and over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY different patterns of Pocket Knives.

All goods warranted and prices to retail purchasers very low. fe2

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

72 Washington Street,

ALLEGHENY.

On THURSDAY, February 17th, at 3 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, that very desirab e property No. 72 Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City. The lot has a front of 62 feet on Washington street and extends back about 270 feet. The house is a two story double brick with slate roof.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. D. Lesdi, John Floyd, This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

je16:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:no3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 15, 1870.

Money easy and steady at 4@6 per cent. on call.

Sterling dull and heavy at 8¾@8¾. Southern bank bills are selling at ⅛@¼ per cent. below these rates.

Gold strong; opened at 119¾, fell to 119¼ and closed at 119⅞@120.

Telegrams from Washington say Mr. Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, will on Thursday next report a resolution in favor of belligerent rights for Cuba.

The "bear" movement seems to have spent its force for the time being. The rates for carrying are 4½, 5 and 3 per cent. Clearances, $32,000,000.

Government bonds: market decidedly stronger, with a general advance in prices, and an improved demand. The bears made no marked demonstrations to day.

Coupons, '81, 117¾@118¼; do '62, 15@15⅝; do '64, 114¾@114½; do new, 113¾@113⅝; do '65, 114⅜@114¾; do new, 113¾@113⅝; do '67, 113⅞@114; do '68, 113⅝@114; 10 40's, 112¾@112⅝; Currency sixes, 119½@119¾.

Southern State Securities weak in new Tennessees with more pressure to sell, and at a decline; other bonds generally weak and lower. Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees, 65¾; new, 66; old Virginias, 62½; new, 65¾; old North Carolinas, 47¾; new, 26; Lousiana levee sixes, 70¾.

Railway market strong and generally higher, with chief activity in St. Paul common, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Rock Island, the greatest advance of the day being in the above shares. Miscellaneous list active and buoyant in Pacific Mail on the revival of stories about cancellation of stock; other shares dull; express stocks neglected.

Five-Thirty — Canton, 57¾; Cumberland, 35; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 13½; Mariposa, 9¾; do preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 62¼; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 36¼; United States, 91½; Pacific Mail, 43½; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 42¼; Harlem, 147; do preferred 150; Hudson Scrip, 95¾; Reading, 98¼; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 89¼; Illinois Cen., 143½; Pittsburgh, 102; Northwestern, 74½; do. preferred, 91½; Rock Island, 123; St. Paul, 67½; St. Paul preferred, 81½; Wabash, 47¼; do. preferred 70¼; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 50; C. & A., 116; do. preferred, 116½; O. & M., 30¼; N. J. C., 99¾; C. C. & I. C., 74; C. C. & I. C., 20¼.

Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 25.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $76,259,343; currency, $6,417,446; general balance, $82,778,915.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1870.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 119¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 117⅝; Five-Twenties, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 114¼; Ten-Forties, 112⅝; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113¾; do. do. 1867, 113⅝; do. do. 1868, 113⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111⅝; Lake Superior —.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY Feb. 15, 1870.

The oil market remains quiet and without any material change in prices. There is some little inquiry for both crude and refined, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and, consequently, we have but few sales to record. Speculators, of whom there are but few in the field, as yet, regard prices too high, while refiners regard prices too low, and there is no doubt on this point, when the price of crude is taken into consideration. Pittsburgh was only placed on an equality with Cleveland and the oil regions in regard to freights, business would doubtless improve, and assume a more lively and healthy aspect, but so long as this drawback remains undisturbed, it is not reasonable to expect any material improvement. As noted yesterday, our refiners ask for no partiality, all they want is right and justice, and to this they are certainly entitled, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. It is said that time rectifies all things, and it is probable that this difficulty will be rectified along with the rest, at least it is to be hoped so.

CRUDE.

The market is a little more active but prices are without quotable change. Sales in lots of some 4,000 bbls, in lots seller till July at 12½; 1,000 each April to June at 13¼; 1,000 each March at 13½; and 5,000 bbls (at Oil City) buyer until July, on broad guage cars, at $5.55. Spot or seller this month, may be quoted at 12¾@13.

REFINED.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Spot, 29 bid; March to July 31, bid; February, 29½ bid. We understand that 29 was bid for 7,000 bbls for this month.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Works 240, on account Fisher Bro; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Jas. Wilkins 240, on account Phila. & Boston Pet. Co; Forsyth Bro. 80, on account J. B. Barbour; Waring, King & Co. 80, on account same; D. Bly & Co. 80, on account Thos. Perry; Fisher Bro. 240, on account E. H. Long; Peerless Oil Works 240, on account Thos. Hackett. Total ..... 1,280 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 162 bbls benzine to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 210 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 203 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 307 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 111 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Total refined ..... 935 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co. 353 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro's, Philadelphia.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Market very quiet, with no change in quotations. Market strong.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle active and steady for upper, but quiet for lower grades; sales at $4@5.50 for stockers, but choice and good shipping steers, $7@7,75 for extra choice beeves.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1870.

Provisions continues weak and somewhat panicky in the west, and notwithstanding there is a very marked decline in prices, compared with the early part of the season, it does not look at present as though the bottom had yet been touched. A heavy packer in Chicago offered to sell at the evening board, on Saturday, pork at a decline of 50 cts per bbl, and ¾c per pound on lard, but no one seemed disposed to buy. There is an impression, and it is pretty generally entertained, that meat is too high, being higher relatively than anything else, and it is this that restricts the demand and keeps the market it its present weak and unsatisfactory condition.

We endorse every word of the following which we clip from the Chicago *Republican*, and it applies with just as much force to Pittsburgh as Chicago: We have often referred to the need of better butter markets in the West, and again repeat the request to dealers to send to this or any other trade only such packages as will stand the test of the most particular dealers or shippers. Farmers will find that it will pay to make good butter, and they have found that it will not pay to send in XX greases, labeled "choice butter," to market, for there is a patent grease far superior to poor butter, which is generally sold to oil axles.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—With a fair demand and meagre arrivals, the market is steady and we can report regular sales in store at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand, and we can report sales at 35@35. Common and inferior is very abundant and very dull.

BEANS—Dull at $2@2¼.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

Carpet Brooms, $3.00@6,50

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16¼@17; Factory, 17@17¾; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CASTOR OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged Standard brands are still quoted at 26@26½, in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime cultivated at $4,50@5,15 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Continues dull and can not, even in a retail way, be quoted above 10½@11c.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand continues light and the arrivals large, while prices are unchanged. Apples 7@8 cts. Peaches 8@9c for quarters, and 19@11c for halves. Cherries 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

EGGS—Dull with a drooping tendency; we now quote at 23@25 cts. Eastern buyers offering 20@21 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—The arrivals continue fair, and while the market is quiet prices are unchanged. We quote Superfine Western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for Spring, and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5,25.

GRAIN—Millers report that they will not pay over $1,10@1,15, the latter figure only for choice red. Oats dull and unchanged; dealers quote at 43@45, buying, and 47@48 selling. Corn also is very dull—we now quote at 68@70 for ear in first hands and 75 on wharf. Rye is very dull and may be fairly quoted at 85@90. Barley is quiet and unchanged; sales in car load spring at $1,35.

HAY—Baled is selling on wharf at $16@20, for fair to prime.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,40@1,42, and No. 2 at 90.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 8@9 cts.

PEAS—Dull, $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales in store at 50@55c.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PROVISIONS—No change to report, and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured, 14@14¼c; Ribbed Sides, 15½; Clear Sides, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18½. Smoked Beef, in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17¼@17½c. Mess Pork $29.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed, in store, at $8¾@8¾—may be quoted at $7¾ in first hands. Timothy seed, $4½@5 and Flaxseed, $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton market heavy and lower; sales 1,600 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 6,172 bbls; market firmer and without decided change in price, but with rather more doing; sales 8,600 bbls at $4,75@4,95 for superfine State and western; $5,20@5,85, extra State; $5,15@6, extra western; $5,70@5,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@6,15, R. H. O.; $5,50@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do. Rye Flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky favors buyers; sales 250 bbls western at 97c, free iron bound. Wheat: receipts were 27,892 bush; prices le better for winter and without decided change for spring; sales 70,000 bush at $1,09@1,13 for No. 3 spring; $1,16@1,20, mostly No. 2 do; $1,19@, winter red Illinois; $1,30@1,35, winter and amber western; $1,56@1,65, choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts were 15,544 bush; market dull and heavy; prices 1@2c lower; sales 39,000 bus at 80@85c, new mixed western; 75@80c for unsound do, $1,06 for prime old mixed western delivered, 90c for new western yellow, 95@97 for new yellow Jersey and southern, $1,04 for new white southern; receipts 24,749 bush. Oats dull and heavy, with sales of 19,000 bush at 54@56c for western and 61@63c for State. Rice dull; Carolina 6@7½c. Sugar firm. Sugar: sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 9@10¾c and 1,500 boxes Havana at 10@10¾@10¾c. Molasses dull, with sales of 200 bbls New Orleans at 50@75½c. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 16¼c for crude and 30¼c for refined. Linseed oil quiet. Lard steady and unchanged. Pork heavy, with sales of 450 bbls at $26,25 for new mess, $21@22 for prime, and $23@25 for prime mess. Beef quiet, with sales of 180 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@15,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull, with sales 30 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 170 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 125 pkgs at 16½@16c for shoulders and 13¾@14½c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 90 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut and 14½@14¾ cents for short ribbed. Dressed hogs lower at 11@11¼c for western. Lard opened firm and closed weak; sales 370 tcs at 14½@15¾c for steam, 16¼@16¾c for kettle rendered; also, 2,750 tcs steam, seller February, March, April and May, at 15¼@15¾c. Butter steady at 17@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull. Freights to Liverpool steady; shipments per steamer of 15,000 bush wheat at 3d.

Latest.—Flour closed very firm on low grades to extra, with a moderate export demand. Wheat very firm for winter, with a moderate export demand, and quiet and steady for spring at $1,13@1,15 for winter red and amber western, and $1,16@1,21 for No 2 spring. Rye nominal. Oats very dull, with sales at 54@56c for western, in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy at 80@88c for sound new mixed western. Pork dull; $26 bid for mess for February and March, and $26,25 asked; $26,25 bid for April, and $25,50 asked. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats in limited request and steady. Bacon nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet and without decided change.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Eastern Exchange quiet and unchanged. Flour in fair demand for lower grades, but quiet and unchanged for better grades; sales spring extras at $3,60@5,25. Wheat excited, with sales No 1 at 88¼c, No 2 at 82¾@83c, closing with buyers at 82¾c and seller at 82¾c; this afternoon the market unsettled at 82¼@82¾c cash and seller February; 83@83¾c seller March. Corn dull, with sales No 2 at 70@70¼c for regular and fresh receipts, closing easy at 70c; rejected at 67c; new 60¼c; this afternoon No 2 neglected at 70¾c, seller March. Oats quiet, with sales No 2 at 38¾@39c, closing firm at 38¾@38¾c. Rye quiet, with sales at 67@68c for No 2, closing at the inside. Barley inactive and nominal at 65@70c for No 2. Highwines dull and easier at 92c. Sugar 11¾@13¼c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions in fair demand and firmer. Mess Pork firmer at $26,50 cash and seller March, $26,50 seller, $25,62½ buyer February, $27,12½ buyer March. Lard quiet at 14¾c cash, 14¾c seller March. Sweet pickled hams 14c, green 13@13¼c. Dry salted shoulders 9¾c; short rib middles, seller March 13¼c. Dressed hogs dull at $10@10,50, closing firm at $10,25@10,37½. Live hogs opened quiet and more active; sales at $8,65@9,05 for common to good, $9,45 for extra fancy. Receipts for the bast 24 hours—6,434 bbls flour, 23,480 bush wheat, 18,134 bush corn, 2,889 bush oats, 2,854 bush rye, 2,112 bush barley, 5,200 hogs. Shipments—5,550 bbls flour, 6,594 bush wheat, 20,660 bush corn, 8,000 bush oats, 2,405 bush barley, 2,764 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton unchanged at 24@24½c. Hemp, nominally unchanged. Flour: low grades are scarce, active and firm; other qualities, quiet; sales of superfine as $4,25@4,50; family brands at $4,50@7,50. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 red fall $1,00; No. 1 do, $1,07@1,09; choice, $1,12½@1,20; choice white, $1,13@1,23. Corn, firm and unchanged; choice mixed, sacked, 70@71c; yellow, 72@75c; white, 75@80c. Oats heavy at 48c in bulk; 51@54c sacked. Barley dull at $1,30 for prime fall. Rye dull at 70c for prime. Whiskey firmer at 94c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at 27½@27¾c for dry salted. Meats active; loose shoulders 10¼c; do hams 13@13½c; do clear rib 14c; do clear sides 14¼c, and owners jobbing lots packed ¼@¾c higher. Bacon steady and in good demand at 12¼@12¾c for shoulders, 15¾@16c for clear rib, and 16@16¾c for clear sides. Sugar cured canvassed hams 19c, all order lots. Lard dull at 15½@15¾c for choice in small lots. Receipts—flour, 30,000 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bush; corn, 12,700 bush, oats, 9,900 bush; barley 400 bush; hogs, 400.

Cattle steady and unchanged at 4¾@5½c for good to choice. Hogs nominal at 8@9c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Tobacco: sales of 147 hhds, at $3,50@5.50 for frosted trash, $6@7,50 for lugs, $8@9,50 for low leaf and $10@15,75 for medium to good do. Cotton dull and lower; middling 23¾c. Flour: local demand for extra family at $5,25. Grain quiet. Wheat $1,06@1,15 Corn 93@95c. Oats 63@65c. Rye 90@95c, all sacked. Provisions quiet, owing to the inability of dealers to ship to interior southern points. Mess Pork held at $27,50. Clear Sides 16½c. Bulk Shoulders 14¼c. Clear Rib 15c. Clear Sides 15¼c. Lard: tierce 16¾c; keg 18c. Whisky 93c.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Cotton nominal and dull at 23¾c. Receipts 714, exports 969 bales. Flour firm: superfine $6@6 50. Corn 90@92c. Oats 66@68c. Hay $25@26. Bran $26. Lard 16@17¾c. Pork $23. Bacon nominal. Bulk meats: shoulders 11c, sides 15¼c.

CLEVELAND, February 15.—Flour unchanged. Buckwheat Flour lower and held at $7@7,50. Wheat unsettled; sales at $1,12@1,14. Petroleum steady and unchanged; refined held at 26¼c in large lots, and retail parcels 28@29c; crude quiet at $5,70 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Flour very quiet; superfine $4,25@4,50. Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania red $1,24@1,26. Corn: new yellow 90@93c. Provisions very dull. Pork unchanged. Lard 15½@15¾c. Whisky held at 99c@$1.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15—Wheat firmer, Pennsylvania at $1,23@1,26, Maryland at $1,40@1,45. Corn firm at 75c for white and yellow. Oats steady at 53@55c. Rye dull at 70c@$1. Whiskey steady and scarce at 98@99c.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—Cotton dull: low middlings 22¾c@23c, ordinary 22¼c. Stock 6100 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 15—1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 2 do do, Pier, D & Co; 50 bbls flour, Schomaker & Langenheim; 100 do do owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 137 bdls hides, G N Hoff Morris; 1 car lumber, Gray, Stepped; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 3 do carpey, Rhodes & Co; 1 do weedenware, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 bxs yeast, Reymer Bro; 5 bbls onions, S P Shriver & Co; 7 bdls hides, W Flaccus & Son; 2 bbls eggs, 2 firkins butter, L J Blanchard; 2 bbls beans, W D Cooper; 10 kgs lard, Wm Hollingshead & Co; 3 cars meat, F Sellers & Co; 300 bbls flour, owner; 50 cases lard, J H Parker; 1 car middlings, H Schnelbach; 8 pkgs liquor, J S Finch & Co; 30 bbls lard oil, Penna R Co; 50 bgs timothy seed, H Rea Jr; 10 pkgs butter Vaugorder & Co; 5 bbls liquor, J O'Connor; 50 tcs grease, J Dalzell; 200 bbls flour, Culp & S; 1 car meal. Dalzell & Townsend; 1 do barley, Bruggerman & O; 1 bbl butter, H Riddle.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 15.—3 cars staves, Hastings & D; 2 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 1 do barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 210 bgs corn, Central Passenger R R Co; 91 bgs oats, 9 do corn, Rinehart & Stevens; 17 do do, 65 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 58 do barley, Meanor H; 21 cars cadles, 30 do tobacco, Dilworth H & Co; 4 hhds sausage, E H Myers & Co; 7 pkgs meat, J A Renshaw; 4 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 do do, A Schaub; 57 bgs barley, J Gangwich; 80 do do, Smith & Co; 17 do rags, R Christy; 12 do do, Wm A Bradley; 91 do barley, Z Wainwright; 4 bdls brooms, J Connor, 10 pkgs tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 15 do do, Knabe & Co; 300 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 52 do do, W Jones; 5 bdls oil, W Kelly; 1 car, 55 bgs timothy seed, W W Knox; 6 bbls onions, W Cooper; 2 do eggs, 18 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 do eggs, Meanor & H; 1 car blooms, Nimick & Co; 50 tcs hams, J H Parker; 12 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & C; 12 do do, E Heazleton; 5 bales moss, J Myer & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 15.—7 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do a do, Hussey, W & Co; 10 bbls oil, Arbuckles & Co; 10 oxs tobacco, C Bauer; 5 cases s m covers, Grover & B; 15 sks corn, 9 bbls d apples, Randolph & S; 1 car corn, a J Bayless; 6 c shellers, Bostwick & V; 20 bbls flour, 80 do apples, 3 do beans, P Duff & Son; 6 do o meal, Watt, L & Co, 10 do do, Strickler & M; 15 kgs p barley, Seghmyer & V; 10 do do, Dilworth & H; 4 bbls cider, 14 do apples, 3 do eggs, Moanis & H; 101 sks corn, 12 bbls apples, 3 do beans, 2 do eggs, Head & M, 120 do apples, Morrison, A & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 15.—11 sks clover seed, Aron Conner; 14 bbls do, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 cars railroad iron, C A Carpenter; 6 bbls butter, J R Shoemaker; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co; 4 bgs cloverseed, 149 do corn, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 car grain, S Hood; 1 do lime, D L Reynolds; 25 sks rye, 42 do corn, 24 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 3 sks seed, J Beatty & Son; 8 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bale wool, W Barker & Co; 44 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 41 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 15.—100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 161 bgs rye, J White Jr; 49 sks corn, M Steel & Son; 135 bgs flaxseed, Ewer, H & Co; 2 cars wheat, 1 car cooperage, Kennedy Bro; 11 do do, J M Hemphill; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 do do, Spang, C & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 62 bgs rye, 70 do barley, 69 do oats, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 8 bales, wool, Rollins & Co; 4 cars metal, Reiter & Co; 500 kgs lead, Schoonmaker & Son; 2 cars cooperage, Ralya & R.

PROFESSIONAL.

G. W. De CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Has removed to No. 75 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State supreme and all courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja29:d73

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

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Special attention given to conveyancing and collections. Deeds and Mortgages drawn up, and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

FLOUR.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE INDIANA AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

September 12, 1869.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.,

243 Liberty Street,

(Opposite head of Wood street,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe4:151

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Feb. 15.—River at a stand with 20 inches water in channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at 6 P. M. C.

MORGANTOWN, February 15.—River falling slowly with 15 feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 41 at 6 P. M. W.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 15.—River rising with eighteen feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 37 at 6 P. M. L.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 15.—River rising fast, with twenty-three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 at 6 P. M. O.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—River rising, with five feet on Parpath shoals. There was a very heavy rain last night. Weather cooler, and it is clearing off. Arrived: Jno. Lumsden, from Cairo, Robt. Moore, from Cincinnati, and Alpha, from Evansville.

The river was rising steadily last evening with 13 feet 6 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather was somewhat cooler, yesterday, and last evening it looked as if it would clear up. Mercury 40.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville last evening.

The hull for Capt. Coulson's new mountain boat, will, it is expected, be launched on Thursday.

Capt. Brennan expects to have his new boat ready to leave for Cincinnati on Thursday week, and regularly every Thursday thereafter. Returning, she will leave Cincinnati on Sunday.

Business was quite active yesterday, freights being more abundant than usual, and the landing presented a cheerful appearance.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati yesterday, with an excellent trip of both freight and passengers, and she had engagements below. Although less than a month old, people regard her as a permanent institution in the trade, and she is getting all the business she can attend to. This is as it should be.

The Wild Duck departed for St. Louis last evening, with an excellent freight list. She must have left here with a thousand tons on her two barges. Pilots —Thos. Kinzay and Nick Whitten.

Capt. Stockdale has sold his one sixth interest in the Ida Stockdale to Capt. W. J. Kountz, at the rate of $15,000 for the whole boat.

Tho Mollie Ebert departed for St. with an excellent trip, her guards dragging in the water.

Capt. W. J. Kounts has just closed a contract with Hartupee & Co. for engines for a large stern wheeler for the New Orleans trade, to be an exact duplicate of those on Capt. Dexter's new boat, City of Evansville.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, is now in turn for St. Louis, and will take her departure on Saturday.

Capt. Kountz left for Chicago yesterday to close the contract with the government for transportation of supplies on the Upper Missouri, during the coming spring and summer.

The Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day leaving at noon,

The towboat J. S. Neal, has been sold to the Little Giant Tow Company of St. Louis—price, $30,000.

The Lee, Capt. Gray, from St. Louis, is the only trancient arrival we have to report. She will probably return to St. Louis again.

The Nellie Rogers has gone back into the St. Louis and Illinois River trade.

—Died, at Warren, Ill., February 5, in the 24th year of his age, Alfred A., son of Capt. W. H. Laughton. Deceased was taken sick with typhoid fever while in discharge of his duties as engineer on the Tom Jasper. At the time of his death he was enroute home. The funeral was largely attended at Platteville, Wisconsin, Feb. 7.

—The New Albany *Commercial*, of Saturday, says: The steamer Dexter is still lying at our wharf waiting on the creditors. It is the general opinion of steamboatmen that she could have made at least $15,000 this season, or since her arrival and attachment here.

—The Van Buren *Press*, of a late date, says the steamer Fort Smith is hard and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured, 14@14¼c; Ribbed Sides, 15½; Clear Sides, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18½. Smoked Beef, in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17¼@17½c. Mess Pork $29.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed, in store, at $8¾@8¾—may be quoted at $7¾ in first hands. Timothy seed, $4½@5 and Flaxseed, $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton market heavy and lower; sales 1,600 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 6,172 bbls; market firmer and without decided change in price, but with rather more doing; sales 8,600 bbls at $4,75@4,95 for superfine State and western; $5,20@5,85, extra State; $5,15@6, extra western; $5,70@5,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@6,15, R. H. O.; $5,50@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do. Rye Flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky favors buyers; sales 250 bbls western at 97c, free iron bound. Wheat: receipts were 27,892 bush; prices le better for winter and without decided change for spring; sales 70,000 bush at $1,09@1,13 for No. 3 spring; $1,16@1,20, mostly No. 2 do; $1,19@, winter red Illinois; $1,30@1,35, winter and amber western; $1,56@1,65, choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts were 15,544 bush; market dull and heavy; prices 1@2c lower; sales 39,000 bus at 80@85c, new mixed western; 75@80c for unsound do, $1,06 for prime old mixed western delivered, 90c for new western yellow, 95@97 for new yellow Jersey and southern, $1,04 for new white southern; receipts 24,749 bush. Oats dull and heavy, with sales of 19,000 bush at 54@56c for western and 61@63c for State. Rice dull; Carolina 6@7½c. Sugar firm. Sugar: sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 9@10¾c and 1,500 boxes Havana at 10@10¾@10¾c. Molasses dull, with sales of 200 bbls New Orleans at 50@75½c. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 16¼c for crude and 30¼c for refined. Linseed oil quiet. Lard steady and unchanged. Pork heavy, with sales of 450 bbls at $26,25 for new mess, $21@22 for prime, and $23@25 for prime mess. Beef quiet, with sales of 180 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@15,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull, with sales 30 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 170 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 125 pkgs at 16½@16c for shoulders and 13¾@14½c for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 90 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut and 14½@14¾ cents for short ribbed. Dressed hogs lower at 11@11¼c for western. Lard opened firm and closed weak; sales 370 tcs at 14½@15¾c for steam, 16¼@16¾c for kettle rendered; also, 2,750 tcs steam, seller February, March, April and May, at 15¼@15¾c. Butter steady at 17@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull. Freights to Liverpool steady; shipments per steamer of 15,000 bush wheat at 3d.

Latest.—Flour closed very firm on low grades to extra, with a moderate export demand. Wheat very firm for winter, with a moderate export demand, and quiet and steady for spring at $1,13@1,15 for winter red and amber western, and $1,16@1,21 for No 2 spring. Rye nominal. Oats very dull, with sales at 54@56c for western, in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy at 80@88c for sound new mixed western. Pork dull; $26 bid for mess for February and March, and $26,25 asked; $26,25 bid for April, and $25,50 asked. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats in limited request and steady. Bacon nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet and without decided change.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Eastern Exchange quiet and unchanged. Flour in fair demand for lower grades, but quiet and unchanged for better grades; sales spring extras at $3,60@5,25. Wheat excited, with sales No 1 at 88¼c, No 2 at 82¾@83c, closing with buyers at 82¾c and seller at 82¾c; this afternoon the market unsettled at 82¼@82¾c cash and seller February; 83@83¾c seller March. Corn dull, with sales No 2 at 70@70¼c for regular and fresh receipts, closing easy at 70c; rejected at 67c; new 60¼c; this afternoon No 2 neglected at 70¾c, seller March. Oats quiet, with sales No 2 at 38¾@39c, closing firm at 38¾@38¾c. Rye quiet, with sales at 67@68c for No 2, closing at the inside. Barley inactive and nominal at 65@70c for No 2. Highwines dull and easier at 92c. Sugar 11¾@13¼c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions in fair demand and firmer. Mess Pork firmer at $26,50 cash and seller March, $26,50 seller, $25,62½ buyer February, $27,12½ buyer March. Lard quiet at 14¾c cash, 14¾c seller March. Sweet pickled hams 14c, green 13@13¼c. Dry salted shoulders 9¾c; short rib middles, seller March 13¼c. Dressed hogs dull at $10@10,50, closing firm at $10,25@10,37½. Live hogs opened quiet and more active; sales at $8,65@9,05 for common to good, $9,45 for extra fancy. Receipts for the bast 24 hours—6,434 bbls flour, 23,480 bush wheat, 18,134 bush corn, 2,889 bush oats, 2,854 bush rye, 2,112 bush barley, 5,200 hogs. Shipments—5,550 bbls flour, 6,594 bush wheat, 20,660 bush corn, 8,000 bush oats, 2,405 bush barley, 2,764 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton unchanged at 24@24½c. Hemp, nominally unchanged. Flour: low grades are scarce, active and firm; other qualities, quiet; sales of superfine as $4,25@4,50; family brands at $4,50@7,50. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 red fall $1,00; No. 1 do, $1,07@1,09; choice, $1,12½@1,20; cho

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

The Cantata Society Concert last night was largely attended and was one of the most brilliant occasions of the season.

On St. Valentine's Day ten thousand tender notes were received by the unmarried Cashier of a bank. They were legal tenders.

Major A. M. Brown, who has been confined to his house on account of sickness for a few days, is again about and attending his profession.

We understand a motion will be made in the District Court next Saturday to dispense with one of its learned members on account his cutting under lving prices.

Disorderly.—Christiana Klein made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Mrs. Baker with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Smokers should drop in at Megraw's, No. 45 Hand street, and try some of his new brands of cigars. Any of them will be found just right for a quiet, noon day siesta, or a gentle but exceedingly pleasant stimulant, especially after a hard day's work. Drop in and get a supply. Once purchasing is sufficient to induce the customer to call again.

"Buzz" Zimmerman was arrested and taken before the Mayor yesterday at the instance of his father, who charges him with drunkenness and vagrancy. The Mayor, after hearing the facts in the case, thought "Buzz" might be used to some advantage at Claremont, and committed him to the tender care of the keeper of that institution for the term of thirty days. "Shoo, fly, don't Buzz-er me"—for a month.

Ladies should not fail to call at 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors, and look at those elegant sets of fine table ware, which the firm have just received. No superior articles can be found in the city, and there is no place where all the wares of a household in the line of queensware can be better supplied than at No. 363 Liberty street.

Charity Fair.—The voting at the St. Vincent de Paul table at the Charity Fair in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, will close next Friday evening, at 9 o'clock.

On the pistol and mace for the most popular policeman.

The crimping machine for the most popular and fashionable bootmaker.

The gold headed cane for the most charitable young man.

A little disturbance occurred at Hussey & Co.'s steel works yesterday, which resulted in three informations before Alderman Taylor. In the first Robert Frazier charges William Brookfield with assault and battery. It is alleged in the second, by the same deponent, that Samuel Brookfield threatened to "take the bloody soul" out of him. In the third Samuel Frazier charges his brother Robert with a breach of the peace in threatening to cut his liver out. In all the cases the defendants were held for hearings.

That Bond.—Mary Hartman made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging James Guest with forgery by bailee. It is all about that $500 government bond, which, it is alleged, had been given by Len. Hartman to his sister. It is alleged that the prosecutrix visited her brother and that he informed her that he gave Guest the bond to give to her. She afterwards called upon Guest for the bond, and alleges that he admitted that it had been given into his custody but declined to give it up. Guest was arrested and held for a hearing.

Alleged False Pretence.

Yesterday Sarah Sanderson made information before Alderman McMasters charging C. W. Coshocton with false pretence. She alleges C. W. obtained boarding at her house, on Wylie street, to the amount of $31.50, by representing himself as proprietor of a large dry goods establishment in Baltimore, with numerous branches in the large cities, and that he was in the city attending to the business. The fact is, she has since ascertained that he is engaged in selling pictures, looking glasses, and such articles, which thus far has not realized him sufficient to pay his little bills. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Silk Sale—Crowded Rooms.

Immense crowds attended the administrator's sale of silks at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, yesterday. This special sale of silks is a grand success. No sale ever held in this city has received such a liberal patronage. The throng continued yesterday from morning till night, and a large amount of goods were sold. The crowds of people and the amount of goods sold, show that in the dullest times people will buy cheap goods. There never was a better opportunity afforded for securing good bargains than there is now at Barker's 59 Market street. Silks and all other kinds of goods sold at immensely low prices. Let all attend before the sale closes.

Gathered to Her Home.

On Monday morning, 14th inst., Mrs. Margaret Dunn, daughter of James Finnegan, Esq., a resident of Broadhead, on the Steubenville Pike, departed this life, at the ripe age of fifty-nine years. Deceased needs no eulogy from our pen. She left a record of Christian virtues that will serve as a guiding star and examp'er to others. During her life her hand was in every good work, ever ready to act the part of a samaritan to all who fell by the way-side and needed comfort and consolation. She now rests from her earthly labors, and her friends, while deeply lamenting her departure, can but rejoice that she has gone to her reward. She left a family of grown children, who have our sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Receipts and Revenues.

The annexed statement is an exhibit of the gross receipts and amount of United States revenue tax paid by the several bridges, places of amusement and street railways, required to make returns in the Twenty-second District for the month of January, 1870. On amusements there is a tax of two per cent. on the gross receipts, and on the gross receipts of bridges and railways a tax of two and a half per cent.

Following are the figures:

AMUSEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Tax
Opera House	$12 000	$228 00
Barnum's Museum	1 479	29 58
Lingar's Troupe	1 323	26 47
Trimbles	2 509 75	51 38

BRIDGES.

Allegheny Suspension	$ 3 047	76 05
Monongahela	3 932	98 43
Hand street	891 67	22 29
Northern Liberties (Mechanics) and Harpsburg Bridge reports in Allegheny, 23d Dist.		

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Citizens	$ 923 49	270 56
Pittsburgh	10 794 55	269 86
Birmingham	6 816 69	170 42
Oakland	4 229 50	105 73
Central	No Return.	

Local Petitions in Congress.

Gen. J. S. Negley, our Representative in Congress, presented to the House of Representatives the following petitions from citizens of Western Pennsylvania. They were all received and referred to the appropriate committees.

A petition of sixty-seven brewers, citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of so much of the laws as impose a duty upon the importation of foreign barley.

Also, a petition of foundrymen in the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the continuation of the duty on pig metal, to induce our citizens to invest their capital in its production.

Also, a petition of producers and refiners of crude petroleum, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, asking that the duty on the residuum from the refining of petroleum be made the same as on petroleum itself, as by a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is brought from Canada by paying a duty of but twenty per cent. per barrel, to the injury of the revenue and the detriment of the interests of the oil producers of the United States.

Also, two petitions from ninety three citizens of Westmoreland county, Pa., praying for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Also, seven petitions signed by two hundred and forty nine citizens of Allegheny, praying for the abolition of the franking privilege.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Paid Fire Department—Municipal Record—Fifth Avenue Sewer—Vehicle License.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 1870, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose relative to the creation of a paid fire department.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, (E. P.) Jones (Isaac), Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McMeal, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, (S. J.) Wainwright, (Z.) White, Wilson, President McAuley, and E. S. Morrow, clerk.

Mr. Isaac Jones, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, submitted the following:

An Act to Establish the Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh be and they are hereby empowered to establish, organize and control a Paid Fire Department in and for the city of Pittsburgh, and to provide for the expenses thereof.

SEC. 2. That, for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said Councils to assess and collect a special tax upon all Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies doing business within said city; *provided* said tax shall not exceed two and one half mills on the dollar on the capital stock of said companies.

SEC. 3. That said Councils shall have full power to make all necessary and proper rules and ordinances for the government of said Fire Department not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and to enforce the same by proper penalties.

Mr. Jones called the previous question.

Mr. Burgwin rose to a point of order, and held that the previous question could not be called until the matter under consideration had passed to a third reading.

Mr. Jones refused to yield the floor and the chairman did not call him to order.

The call for the previous question was not sustained.

The proposed bill was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Burgwin having the floor said that he wished it to be understood that he was not opposed to a Paid Fire Department, but on the contrary the records would show that he had always been in favor of it. He could not, however, vote for the resolution before Council without having an opportunity of discussing it.

The resolution was then passed to a third reading, when Mr. Jones again called the previous question.

Mr. Burgwin raised the following point of order: "That the Select Council having heretofore acted upon the report of the Committee by referring it to the Ordinance Committee, the only way to get the matter before the Council is by reconsideration of the vote of reference."

The point was not sustained.

The call for the previous question was sustained, when the question "shall the previous question be put," was taken, the yeas and nays being called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Coffin, Duncan, Friday, Glenn, Gross, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Wainwright, White Wilson, President McAuley—24.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Burgwin, Devlin, Edwards, Gallaher, Hartman, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Thompson—15.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution recommending the passage of the act by the Legislature. The resolution was adopted.

A remonstrance from several citizens, identified with the insurance companies was read, and ordered to be filed.

The President read a communication from the Controller covering sundry bills.

Also, a communication from Pat Bradley, Contractor for the grading of Bluff street in 1869, asking relief. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Scully presented a petition for water pipes on Webster avenue. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Duncan, petition of Shoenberger for a lateral railroad at their Iron Works. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Burgwin, a petition from Ch. Howard, Contractor for grading C. Webster avenue, asking relief. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act

Mr. Brown, the petition of Jacob Heck for the erection of a building partly iron clad on Smallman street, Twelfth ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Ahlborn, a petition relative to the Washington graveyard, asking that the fences be repaired. Referred to the Committee on Property.

Mr. Z. Wainwright, a petition for a gas lamp on Fourteenth street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Also, petition for lamp on Butler street, at Hatfield. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Kehew, a petition for a lamp on Kirkpatrick street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Morrow presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature from Allegheny county be requested to have further action on the bill introduced by Senator Howard for the erection of a bridge across the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh postponed, and forward copies of said bill for use of Councils.

Adopted.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a communication from James B. Young & Co., contractors for grading and paving Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, setting forth that there is due them the sum of $7,612 55 which was assessed upon the arsenal property, and that no appropriation for the payment had yet been made, and asking Councils to grant them some relief.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The President read a communication from the Controller relative to a number of applications for a reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Also a communication from the same office covering sundry bills and a resolution authorizing their payment.

Communication received and adopted.

Mr. Lloyd, an ordinance amending the city code, relative to the matter of wooden buildings, as in Section 8.

The ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Liddell, a communication from the building Inspector, relative to a building of Wm. Ford, & Co., stating that the parties named wanted to build an addition to said building and that it would require an ordinance granting said privilege, accompanying which was an ordinance granting Mr. Ford and Barclay permission to build an addition to said building.

After considerable discussion a motion was made to pass the ordinance to a third reading. The motion was lost.

Mr. Liddell subsequently asked permission to withdraw the ordinance.

Mr. Kirk objected,

Mr. Brown moved that the gentleman be permitted to withdraw the ordinance. Adopted.

Mr. Hartman called up the ordinance relative to the re-organization of the Finance Committee, adopted in Common Council at a previous meeting, and moved that Select Council concur with Common Council.

Mr. House moved to amend by postponing the matter until the next regular meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the action of Select Council on the resolution requesting the members of the Legislature to have the act providing for the construction of a bridge at the Point postponed.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Brown then moved that the resolution be postponed.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, Hartman, House, I. Jones, Kirk, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McMeal, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Thompson, Z. Wainwright, White and President McAuley—36.

Nays—Messrs Brown, Gallaher, Gross, E. P. Jones, Kehew, Laufman, Lloyd, Seeley, Shipton and Wilson—10.

Mr. Burgwin offered an ordinance exempting persons in the rural districts from the payment of vehicle license.

Mr. Little moved to amend by exempting all persons residing in the city, and doing business in the rural districts from the payment of vehicle license.

Mr. Aiken moved to lay the amendment on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Burgwin then moved the final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Kehew objected.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules. Lost.

So the matter laid over under the rules.

Mr. Kirk moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance providing for the publication of a municipal record.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment.

That said Municipal Record shall contain reports of the proceedings of the Councils, the ordinances and joint resolutions passed within the current year; the official reports of committees, and the acts of Assembly relating to the city, together with the index at the end of the volume, and that the annual pamphlet publication of the said matters be henceforward discontinued, and provided that copies thereof be furnished to the members of Councils, Mayor, Treasurer, City Controller and City Attorney.

Mr. Burgwin moved to lay Mr. Brown's amendment on the table.

Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Glenn, Hartman, Jones Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Morrow, Murray, McEwen, Rush, Scully, Seeley.—17.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, House, Jones E. P., Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Murdoch, McMeal, Rafferty, Schmidt, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z., White, Wilson, President McAuley.—25.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Kirk said he was in favor of Mr. Brown's amendment, but hoped it would be voted down.

The question then recurred on the amendment, which was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Shipton presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Sixth avenue and Seventh street.

Read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Beckman, Baymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Drum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Fedder, Ferson, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Jahn, Jamison, Kohne, Lyons, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Sr., Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Seibert, Seitz, Shidle, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Tomlinson.

Minutes read and approved.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The President stated that Councils had been called together in special meeting to consider the Paid Fire Department business.

The Clerk of Select Council appeared and presented the draft of an act to establish a Paid Fire Department, which had received the approval of Select Council and directed to be forwarded to the Legislature.

After the reading of the act, Mr. Oliver moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. D. L. Fleming desired, before the passage of the Act, to make a statement in reference to the Insurance Companies, on which the entire expense of the Paid Fire Department will fall, by its adoption. He said there are some forty Local and Foreign Insurance Companies in the city. The estimated expense of a Paid Fire Department is said to be about $75,000, which it is proposed to tax upon the Insurance Companies *pro rata*. This would be at the rate of nearly $2,000 each. The greater number of Local offices have a capital of $100,000, or 2,000 shares. A tax of $2,000 would be $1 per share of $50. The dividends, one year with another, will not probably average 4 to 6 per cent. per year: or 8 to 12 per cent. at the highest. A tax of one dollar per share out of a dividend of 4 to 6 per cent. would be, on the first named, 25 per cent.—on the latter 16⅔ per cent.—which is a rate of taxation on incomes never before heard of in any legislation. The Government only takes 5 per cent. on incomes—quite a modest sum in comparison with the proposition.

He contended that if these Insurance Companies were compelled to bear all the expenses of the Fire Department, they would, no doubt, oblige our citizens to pay higher rates of insurance in return; and in the end, these will be forced to take the precaution to have our property insured against the elements will be compelled to bear all the burdens of the Fire Department, while those who do not insure (and we may include fully one half of this class) will reap all the advantages without paying anything. For these reasons he was opposed to the last part of the second section, as recommended by the Committee, and offered the following as a substitute:

SEC. 2. That for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said Councils to assess and collect a special tax.

Mr. Morgan said the tax had been fixed at 2½ mills, which would not throw a very heavy burden on the companies—considerable less than had been at first suggested.

The vote was then taken, which resulted in a concurrence with the Select Council by a large majority.

FIFTH AVENUE SEWER.

The report of the viewers on the Fifth avenue sewer was next taken up.

Mr. Morgan moved that it be approved.

Mr. D. L. Fleming presented a remonstrance containing the names of one hundred and four property owners of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, claiming that the sewer was unnecessary, and asking a favorable consideration at the hands of Councils. The remonstrance was accepted.

The action of Select Council was then concurred in.

WEBSTER AVENUE.

Mr. Moorhead offered a series of resolutions setting forth that the assessment for grading and paving Webster avenue had given great dissatisfaction, alleging gross mismeasurement or mistake, on the part of the Engineer, and requesting him to furnish Councils at next meeting with a detailed statement of the grading and filling thus far, and also the amount of the filling of Webster avenue between Roberts and Kirkpatrick streets.

The resolutions were read three times and passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gazzam presented a communication from the owners of the stalls in the Market house, remonstrating against the proposed increase in the rent of their stalls, and asking for a more equitable rating.

Referred to Committee on Markets with power to act.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from citizens of the Seventeenth ward, asking that the ordinance prohibiting the construction of wooden buildings, in so far as it relates to that ward, be suspended for one year. The petition was accompanied by an appropriate form of petition.

Some discussion ensued on a motion to refer the ordinance to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Mitchell said a great many citizens in the ward, poor men, had commenced the erection of buildings, not knowing the law, and they now wished to have something done to allow them to go on with the work.

Mr. Morgan was opposed to any special legislation.

Mr. Gazzam thought it was only a local matter, and under the circumstances could do no harm, and therefore he moved the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment, freeing such persons who had already commenced to erect such buildings. Laid on the table.

The rules were finally suspended, and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Albeitz presented a petition for the erection of gas lamps in the Fifteenth ward. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Carroll: petition from J. R. Murphy asking for abatement of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

VEHICLE LICENSE.

Mr. Arthurs presented an ordinance in relation to vehicle license in the city. It provides that section first of the city code relating to carts, carriages &c., page 226 be amended as follows:

"The owner of each hack, omnibus, cart, car, draw or private carriage—used either for hire or for pleasure, driving and passing through any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city, shall on or before the first day—of each year hereafter call at the office of the City Treasurer and have the same registered and numbered, and shall pay to the City Treasurer for the use of the city for all light vehicles, buggies or wagons drawn by one horse, with or without springs, and weight not to exceed four hundred pounds, six dollars each per annum; of greater, at the rate of one dollar per hundred pounds—one cent per pound actual weight, and for each additional horse $1.50. The weight of said vehicles shall be certified by any city weighmaster, for which service he shall charge a fee of twenty-five cents, and no more, and in each case to be paid by the owner of the vehicle.

For all carts, wagons, timber wheels, without springs, with one horse, having tires less than three inches in width, $10 each per annum; having tires three inches and less than four inches in width, $8; four inches and less than five inches in width, $6; and over six inches in width, free; and for each additional horse, $1.50; and it shall be the duty of each person commencing the use of any of the foregoing vehicles after the regular time for taking out licenses to report the same to the City Treasurer within five days after such commencement, and to pay for the same in proportion for the unexpired time of the current year.

The gentleman stated in offering the ordinance that the new rates would return to the city nearly $7,000 additional revenue from this source. He also presented a communication from the City Engineer, recommending an increase in the width of vehicle tires.

Mr. Gazzam moved to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Gazzam the ordinance was then referred to a Special Committee of five.

VARIOUS PETITIONS.

Mr. Miller, a petition for opening of Forty-seventh street. Accepted. Also, a petition from D. P. Hatch for relief from payment of sewerage tax. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Duff, a remonstrance against the opening of Kirkpatrick street, accompanied by an ordinance repealing a preceding one for the opening of said street. Petition accepted and ordinance referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Schleiter offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common, to investigate the mode of assessing and collecting business tax, now in force. Passed.

Mr. Duff, a petition for vacating Ridge street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Wallace, a petition for gas pipe on Mulberry Alley. Referred. On motion, adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Exercises by Deaf Mutes—Duties of Pastors to Sabbath Schools.

SECOND DAY.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Institute of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Allegheny, met, pursuant to adjournment, in the First U. P. Church, Seventh avenue, yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises—Rev. W. J. Reed, in the Chair—in which a number of members took part.

At the close of the devotional exercises, the President of the Institute appeared and took the Chair.

As there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the audience to occupy seats near the door, an invitation was given to all to move towards the pulpit. The invitation was accepted and a pretty general rush was made for the "front."

On motion of Rev. Thos. H. Hanna all Sabbath School teachers and workers were invited to take seats as consultative members.

Rev. Dr. Brown moved that all outside the communion of the United Presbyterian Church who were present and take an interest in the Sabbath School cause be invited to sit as consultative members.

Mr. Kerr gave a short and interesting account of the Franklin street Deaf Mute Sabbath School, in which the pupils, who are taught by deaf mutes, some of whom are educated, but some not.

Archie Woodside, Superintendent of the School, was introduced and gave some interesting exercises on the blackboard. Woodside uses what is known as the "word signs" in conveying his mind to the pupils. By one or two motions of his hands he signified such expressions as the following: "God is Almighty," "God is love," "Some good," "Some learned," "God is a Spirit," &c. These signs were correctly read and interpreted by the pupils—some of whom were very young—who transferred their words, as above, to the blackboard.

Mr. Hanna then made an address, giving the origin and results of the Franklin street Deaf Mute Sabbath School as an illustration of the frequently experienced fact that great things grow out of small beginnings. The circumstances connected with the origin of this school have already been published, and we need not reproduce them here. It led to the organization of the day school, which is now under the control of the Central Board of the city.

Reports were received from different schools in the city and county, but they were so meagre that it would do injustice to the churches connected with the Institute to publish them.

Rev. S. B. Reed opened the discussion on "The Duties of Pastors to the Sabbath School." The pastor of the congregation should be the pastor of the Sabbath School. It is his duty to address his congregation, visit it, and see to its government. He should discharge the same duties to the Sabbath School. He should be *ex officio* the Superintendent of the Sabbath School. But should not act as its Superintendent. He has work enough to do without it. Its duties are sufficient to occupy the entire time and energies of the Superintendent. The minister should see to it that proper teachers are gathered into the Sabbath school. He should know what books and papers are used in the Sabbath School. He should be more than a teacher. He should not be expected to teach. He has two, and sometimes three sermons to preach on the Sabbath. Sometimes he has funerals to attend, and other duties to discharge. He quit teaching in the Sabbath School, because others could do it better than he could, having so many other things to attend to. He should be a friend of the Sabbath School everywhere. He should be in it every day if possible—attend the monthly meetings of the Teachers Association, and the Institute as far as in his power.

Rev. J. M. Cockins liked the ideas advanced by Mr. Reed that the duties of the Pastor are the same to the Sabbath School as to the congregation.

On motion Rev. R. H. Pollock, of Ohio, was invited to address the Institute. Mr. Pollock made quite an interesting address, but we are sorry that we were so engaged at the time that we could not report it. He dwelt principally on the matter of preaching to children, a thing which most preachers find it difficult to do.

Several members spoke on the same subject, after which the Institute adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, Rev. J. M. Cockins concluding by prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute met at 7¼ o'clock, devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. J. Reed.

At the close of devotional exercises Mr. Mahood, of the Second United Presbyterian Church, delivered an address on "The Qualifications of S.S. Teachers."

It was one of the best addresses to which we should feel that he has found Christ before he attempts to lead others to him. The teacher should be a converted man, but by that he did not merely mean that he should be a professor of religion. The conduct of the teacher should be exemplary. It is useless for a teacher to teach by precept, and continually violate it by example. The teacher should be social and cheerful at all times and constantly prayerful.

Rev. J. C. Boyd then spoke on "the preparation of the Sunday School teacher." He thought the Sunday School teacher should be as well prepared for his class as the minister for the pulpit. In the matter of preparation should be very much the same. The thoughts to be presented should be carefully prepared and appropriate language, used to convey it to the minds of children.

The question was then thrown open for general discussion. Remarks were made by Revs. Hanna and W. J. Reid and Thomas H. Rabe and John Dean Esqrs.

"Encouragements to teachers" was then opened by Mr. W. H. Knox. He was of the opinion that the salvation of souls was sufficient encouragement to induce every lover of the cause to engage earnestly in the work. The discussion of the above topic was postponed until another time.

Mr. Drum, of the Deaf Mute school, offered the Lord's Prayer by signs. The meeting adjourned by singing and benediction by Rev. Boyd.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Afternoon session commencing at 2¼ o'clock P. M. Infant Class Lesson, by Mr. J. D. Carlisle; Art of Questioning, by Mr. Cyrus Hatch; Art of Questioning, by Prof. J. R. Newell.

7¼ P. M.—Uniform Lessons, Rev. J. R. Kerr: Opening and Closing Exercises, Maj Wm. Frew; Helps and Hindrances, Rev. J. C. Clark, D. D.

The Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that after May 1st, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon instruments, documents, writings and papers, mentioned in Schedule B of the Internal Revenue Laws, shall be cancelled by the person affixing either by writing upon each and every stamp, in ink, the initials of his name, and the date, year, month and day upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and cancelling the same by a cancelling machine approved by the Commissioner. This regulation has been made on account of the extensive frauds alleged to have been committed by washing, restoring and using internal adhesive revenue stamps which have been once cancelled by the "ribbon" stamp machine." The Commissioner orders that after May 1st, 1870, no other method of cancellation than that first mentioned above shall be recognized as legal or sufficient.

Books at Half Price.—Scholars, and men of literary tastes, should call at Col. J. D. Egan's, No. 41 Sixth avenue, and get a supply of reading matter. He is selling books at half the price they can be purchased elsewhere. while many of the volumes are rarities which cannot be had at any other establishment in the city. They embrace Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Science, and in fact everything in the line of literature. Call at No. 41.

Daily arrivals at Moorhead's, 81 Market street. Lace goods and trimmings of every variety, style and price. Ladies' jewelry, new designs and qualities. Hosiery, gloves, hoop skirts, woolen goods, everything in the line of ladies' dress or fancy goods, to gether with a choice lot of fancy articles for ornaments. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

HOME AGAIN.

Return of Chief Hague and Mr. Ed. Brush from Montana with a Prisoner.

Chief of Police Hague, who left the city some weeks since, accompanied by Mr. Edward Brush, for Helena, Montana territory, armed with a requisition for the arrest of James Johnson, returned to the city yesterday evening, having the prisoner in charge. Johnson was formerly proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel on Penn street, and it appears was what might be termed a "fast man." The rapid rate at which he traveled through the world required funds, and the consequence was that a large quantity of Mr. Johnson's paper, which was endorsed by his father, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Washington county, and his brother-in-law, David Gilmore, of the firm of Gilmore, Straub & Co., of Allegheny city, was thrown upon the market. As the endorsers were considered responsible men, the paper was current, but about the time some of it fell due Mr. Johnson was not here to pay it and the endorsers declared that the signatures were not genuine, that they were forgeries. This statement brought to light the fact that there was about $14,000 of his paper on the market endorsed as above, all of which was declared to be spurious by the endorsers. The following is a list of notes held by different parties:

Union National Bank $1500, P. Ewing, Esq., $1,000, Citizens' National Bank $2,000, S. Hare $1,000, J. Schelein $1,900, G. S Head $2,000, J. A. Maguire $400, Patrick & Co, $500, S. McClurkan, representing insurance company, $2 200, G. McLean, Jr., $1,500, Thos, Collins $432.

Some weeks since it was ascertained that Johnson was in Helena under the name of Silas Rich, and Mr. G. S. Head, one of Johnson's victims, made information before the Mayor charging Johnson with forgery. The information was returned and by an order from the Court it was brought before the grand jury and a true bill found. A requisition was then obtained from Governor Geary on the authorities of Montana for Johnson

Armed with this Chief Hague, accompanied by Mr. Brush, started for Montana on secret service. They reached Helena a week ago last Thursday, having ridden five hundred miles in a stage coach. They found the Governor, Hon. J. M. Ashley, at Helena, and he furnished the necessary documents. They had already discovered Johnson there under the name of Silas Rich. The Chief startled him by stepping up to him and addressing him in the presence of the crowd as "Mr. Johnson," and showing his warrant. An angry crowd gathered about displaying knives and revolvers, said that no man should take the prisoner away from there. Johnson remonstrated with his friends and said he was perfectly willing to come. The party left Helena a week ago last Saturday, and arrived here, as before stated.

Mr. Samuel McClurkin made information against Johnson yesterday, charging him with forging the endorsement of Robert Johnson and Gilmore to a note for $600, dated February 24th, 1868. The deponent bought the note of John Little, believing the endorsements to be genuine.

Mr. Johnson was held for a hearing. He admits the debts but denies the charge of forgery. He says the notes are all genuine, and that if his creditors will give him time he will pay every dollar of his liabilities.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, February 15.—The case of Weisenberger vs. Bates, on trial before Judge Hampton, in the District Court room, went to the jury. No verdict at the time of adjournment.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Quarter Sessions Court room, the case of Mackrell & Johnson vs. Cook et al was resumed and concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiffs in the sum of $250.

Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson. Action in covenant on a lease for a certain piece of property in Clarion county. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

95 (O. L.) Wilson vs. Duff.
98 (O. L.) Leahy vs. Nobbs.
131 St. Andrew's Church vs. Hoag.
123 Harrison vs. Brereton & Wilkins.
108 Irwin vs. Shaffer & Blunden.
168 Trimble vs. Williams.
169 Sturges, Arnold & Co. vs. Shields' garnishee.
171 Rohrabaugh vs. P. F. and M. Turnpike Company.
72 Simpson vs. Gilmore.
64 Rees vs. Morrow.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, February 15.—The jury in the case of Stanley vs. Holman, which was taken up on Thursday of last week and concluded on Monday, found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000, subject to the opinion of the Court in the question of law reserved.

In the case of Carline vs. Campbell et ux., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $12.

Leader & Schmidt vs. Emory Bros., action on a book account. Jury out.

Samuel Hebler vs. John Richeld, action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

184. Kennedy et al vs. Dithridge.
218. Stein et al vs. Gilmore.
342. Jenkins vs. McClaren.
332. Collins et al vs. Rea.
365 Monroe et al vs. Hays et al.
373. Domhoof vs. Mysel.
380. Stewart vs. McElheny.
384. McCrum vs. Garrard.
382. Poland vs. Neeland.
385. Shannon vs. Kennedy et al.
386. First National Bank of Clarion, Pa., vs. Duff.
389. Schmidt & Co. vs. Wagoner.

Those We Know.

PRO. C. TEFFROUX has perhaps done as much as any gentleman in the city to develope and cultivate the divine art of music in this community.

GEO. W. DITHRIDGE, ESQ., who is largely engaged in the lumber business up the Allegheny, is in the city. He reports the lumber trade dull, and predicts that prices will be higher next spring. The want of snow has prevented hauling to a serious extent.

MR. THEODORE E. TACK yesterday arrived home in the city after a month's absence in Philadelphia.

COMMODORE W. J. KOUNTZ left the city for Washington to secure a government contract for the transportation of supplies on the Upper Missouri river, yesterday. He is doubtless engaged in as many business enterprises as any gentleman in the city.

HON. JOHN COVODE was in the city yesterday, looking as hearty as ever. He feels justly proud over his last triumph over frauds in obtaining his seat in Congress.

JOHN GROUNDS, aged ninty-one, and James Cochran, Sr., aged seventy-eight, both highly respected citizens, died since Sunday.

ALDERMAN JOHN A. FLOYD is doing a land office business at his stylish new office on Diamond street.

The Secret.

The secret or art of dressing so as to present a respectable and neat appearance at all times does not consist in adopting the loudest styles, or even in purchasing the most expensive material, but rather in having the clothing made well and fit perfectly. A suit of clothing properly put together and a good fit, although of an inferior goods will look much better and have a neater appearance than one of the finest materials, but in which these details are not exhibited. This is the reason of the great success which has attended the house of Hespenheide & Co., merchant tailors, No. 59 Sixth, late St. Clair, street. Recognizing this principle they have invariably employed the best workmen from the measures to the making up, so that every suit is a perfect fit. Then, in addition, the goods are just what they are represented and the customer has his choice, so that satisfaction is guaranteed. Young gentlemen would do well to remember this establishment in distributing their patronage.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.—The property 109 Beaver street, Allegheny, will be sold on the premises Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

The fine property 72 Washington avenue will be sold on the premises Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

The farm lands of the late Col. Jas. A. Gibson, being about 400 acres, in Pine township, will be sold at 159 Federal street, Allegheny, Friday next at 11 o'clock. Particulars by

A. LESGATE, Auctioneer.

Consolidation.—Since the consolidation of the two Mammoth Trunk Houses of Liebler and Gilmore, Joseph Liebler being sole proprietor of the new house, Pittsburgh can boast of one of the largest and best houses in that branch of trade to be found in the Union. With his increased facilities for business, Liebler is determined, by cheap prices and the best of goods, to preserve his title of the "Trunk King." Call at 104 Wood street and see the new stock.

Heltzheimer is determined to maintain the reputation of the "Continental." Call to-day and judge whether his efforts are to be successful.

A Rare Treat.—Meals, Vegetables and Pastry, at the "Continental" to-day."

ALLEGHENY.

The Police will receive their new outfit on Friday.

Alleghenians want the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway extended to Pittsburgh as soon as possible.

The Employes of the Outer Depot of the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad are now working on the eight hour plan.

Ten cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Callow. Billy Diehl, the well known, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

Officer McRoberts, formerly of the regular police force, has been deputized Ward Constable and will